

SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES

Morning—Evening—Sunday.
JOHN HENRY ZUVER, Editor.
GABRIEL R. SUMMERS, Publisher.

The Paper That Does Things

ONLY ASSOCIATED PRESS MORNING FRANCHISE PAPER IN NORTHERN INDIANA AND ONLY PAPER EMPLOYING THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE IN SOUTH BEND. No other newspaper in the state protected by two leased wire—night and day—news wires; also only eight-column paper in state outside Indianapolis. Published every day of the year and twice on all days except Sunday and holidays. Entered at the South Bend postoffice as second class mail.

THE NEWS-TIMES PRINTING COMPANY
Office: 210 W. Colfax Av.
Home Phone 1151. Bell Phone 2190

Call at the office or telephone above numbers and ask for department wanted—Editorial, Advertising, Circulation, or Accounting. For "want ads" if your name is in the telephone directory will be mailed after insertion. Report illustration to business, had execution, poor delivery of papers, had telephone service, etc., to head of department with which you are dealing. The News-Times has fastest train rates all of which respond to Home Phone 1151 and Bell 2190.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Morning and Evening Editions. Single Copy, 2c; Sunday, 5c; Morning or Evening Edition, daily, including Sunday, by mail, \$3.00 per year in advance. Delivered by carrier in South Bend and Mishawaka, \$5.00 per year in advance, or 12c by the week.

ADVERTISING RATES. Ask the advertising department. Foreign Advertising, Representatives: CONE, LORENZEN & WOODMAN, 222 South Ave., New York City and Adv. Bldg., Chicago. The News-Times endeavors to keep its advertising columns free from fraudulent misrepresentation. Any person defrauding through patronage of any advertisement in this paper will confer a favor on the management by reporting the facts completely.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1916.

A SERMON REFERENDUM.

A pastor in a western city has appealed to the members of his congregation to help him select sermon topics that will be interesting and timely and that will satisfy the needs of his flock. It is his way of meeting the criticism, so common today, that many of the sermons heard in our churches waste both the preacher's and the congregation's time. They are "out-of-date," "uninteresting" and not helpful in everyday life, say the critics.

This pastor has sent out several hundred letters to the members of his church explaining his purpose and giving a list of about forty topics covering subjects devotional and doctrinal, social and political, historical, literary, etc. The people who receive these letters are asked to check the ten which seem to them the most fruitful and timely. They are asked also to suggest further subjects of their own.

It's a novel idea and also a sensible one. If the people take it as seriously as their pastor and do their part sincerely, it ought to produce some good results.

"WORLD TIME."

A writer in "Nature" advocates a new kind of standard time, uniform for the entire earth. He calls it "world time." All the timepieces in the world would be synchronized. At any given moment it would be the same time of day in New York, San Francisco, Tokio, London, Constantinople or London, or anywhere else. It is an appropriation of the system advocated first by late Charles T. Higginbotham, of the South Bend News-Times.

It would be necessary to adjust clocks and watches to the twenty-four-hour system, as is already being done in some parts of Europe. Time would be reckoned from Greenwich, England, as longitude is now. When the sun stood straight over Greenwich, it would be 12 o'clock. As the sun got around to the one hundred and eightieth meridian, on the opposite side of the earth, the hands of the clock would approach 24. The moment the sun stood vertical over that meridian, the new day would begin.

There would be no "A. M." or "P. M." It would be absolute time. Every community would have to make its own local readjustments in interpreting the hour in terms of morning, afternoon, evening or night. At 7 o'clock a family might be eating breakfast or dinner or supper or might be asleep, and so with any other hour.

There would be strips several hundred miles wide running from the north to the south pole, in which the same hour would imply identical human activities. But in any strip running around the earth from east to west, the same hour would include the whole gamut of daily life.

Such a system would be confusing for a while, and would be hard to introduce in a world that has always resisted efforts to reckon time otherwise than by the local position of the sun. But in spite of opposition, time has been standardized more and more. The plan suggested may be expected some day as a logical development, made necessary by rapid transportation and universal, instantaneous communication. Then it will no longer be necessary to rest our watches every few hours when traveling, or to make a mental computation of the difference in time when we read a telegram or news dispatch.

A SIGNIFICANT ADMISSION.

The Chicago Tribune, while supporting Hughes, editorially reveals its trepidation lest the election of its favored candidate find him helpless in the face of a return to power of the old Bourbon republicanism represented by Sens. Penrose, Smoot, Gallinger, et al. The Tribune characterizes Sen. Gallinger's recent lament that not enough respect is paid in these days to the memory of Nelson Aldrich and the living glory of Joe Cannon as "the expression of a man grown old in bad ways in American politics" and flatly admits that

"If the issue came down to a point where it had to be decided whether we should have this old Bourbon republicanism or the southern democracy, we should take the southern control as the least harmful."

"Nothing that could be said against the consequences of southern control of the country would be half as emphatic as what we should say against a suggestion that the old time Bourbon control of the republican party of the north should be reestablished."

The Tribune's blunt admissions make easy reading between the lines. The Tribune evidently realizes that should Charles Evans Hughes be elected to the presidency, it would be impossible for him to secure progressive legislation in congress.

While Sen. Gallinger is now titular minority leader, it is pretty generally recognized that the actual republican leaders in the senate are Sens. Root and Penrose. There is every reason to believe that in the event of a

general republican ascendancy, the notorious policies espoused by these men would be revived to the full.

LOOK AT IT THIS WAY.

Of the railroad stocks held by individuals over four-fifths is held by New Yorkers.

Of the railroad stock held by banks and brokers nine-tenths is in the hands of New York banks and brokerage firms.

The truth is the great stream of railroad earnings flows to New York and only little trickling rivulets of railroad dividends and interest run to other parts of the country.

Whatever the railroad employees get in the form of increased wages does flow back all over the country and helps increase local prosperity.

If the railroads should have to reduce dividends \$100,000,000 to pay for the eight-hour day for all classes of employees, it would be a fine thing for the country as a whole.

This \$100,000,000 would simply be transferred through the hands of the railroad employees from New York, where it pours into the coffers of the Vanderbilts, Goulds and Morgans, to every city and village in the land to be spent with the butcher, the baker, and others.

The foregoing facts were dug out of the statistics by Basil Manly.

It would cause very little hardship, comparatively speaking, should the government take over the railroads at their physical valuation, and no more.

MOONLIGHT TO ORDER.

And now we're going to have artificial moonlight that can be turned on or off at will. This doesn't mean that the real moon is out-of-date and must be discarded for a fine, efficient moon that works every night in the month. It simply means that the owner of a very beautiful Italian garden on Long Island is trying to make his garden as beautiful all the time as it is when bathed in moonlight.

The feat is to be accomplished by a system of concealed light sources that will illumine the pergolas and lovely statues of the garden, deepen the shadows and accent the night beauty of shrubbery and vines. White light will be thrown on the dark green of the foliage which absorbs nearly 95 per cent of the light striking it. A pale blue light is to be used for the pergolas and other white surfaces. This light will be thrown in long horizontal rays the whole length of the pergolas.

It isn't an attempt to imitate the moon nor the deft nature with artificial lighting. The owner simply wishes to utilize the beauties of the garden at all times and to create an illusion that will suggest moonlight. It certainly is an advance over lamps and arc lights. And while we still recognize the superiority of the real thing, we can be glad that man has found one more way to create loveliness for himself.

FIGHTING THE FIAT.

That another and entirely new revolution is brewing in Mexico is the general impression among those who keep close tab upon Mexican affairs. Villa will probably not give Carranza much more trouble. But there are signs of wide-spread dissatisfaction among men of influence who have heretofore been loyal adherents of Carranza, which dissatisfaction is rapidly spreading to the army. The cause of the new trouble is the money problem. Carranza repudiated all fiat issues but his own last one, and insists upon it being accepted by tradesmen at par. The soldiers are also being paid in fiat currency.

Its actual, its legitimate value is almost nil. Outside of the borders of the Mexican republic it is not worth ten cents upon the dollar. Therefore Mexican tradesmen who are forced to accept the fiat money at par have no way to replenish their stocks from abroad. In effect, Mexico is eating itself up and there's not much left to eat.

Inevitably a stopping place must soon be reached. Some Mexicans see it plainly and they would end an impossible situation even if it be necessary to overthrow the government responsible for the situation.

ONE MORE YEAR OF WAR.

Russian views regarding the duration of the war must be treated with respect. From Russia has come more truth and less nonsensical exaggeration than from any other belligerent power. The Russian leaders seem to scorn subterfuge and publicity tricks.

And if any man in Russia may be treated as an authority on this subject, it is Gen. Brussloff, commander-in-chief of the armies fronting Germany, Austria and Bulgaria, whom many observers regard as the biggest military genius yet produced by the war.

Gen. Brussloff, in a recent interview, expressed the opinion that the war will end in August, 1917. By that time, the allies will be ready to "sign a true peace, accepted in the joy of an entirely fulfilled task."

The war began with August, 1914. If it ends next August it will have lasted just three years. Thus the latest authoritative verdict harmonizes perfectly with the original verdict given by Lord Roberts when he undertook his great task of creating a British army.

WHAT NEXT?

Great Britain and her allies have notified the United States that hereafter all unarmed submarines, such as the Deutschland, would be regarded as vessels of war not entitled to stay in neutral ports longer than 24 hours.

Having already decided, to her own satisfaction, that the Deutschland is not a vessel of war, this country will probably care a lot about what Great Britain and her allies think about it, or be drawn into a controversy, but merely permit the Deutschland and similar vessels to remain in our ports, if they come again, as long as they wish to. It is merely a question of fact, not principle, as Washington says, and not open to argument. We recognize progress.

TOUGH ON CHARLEY.

"It would be folly to attempt to conceal the fact that Mr. Wilson is stronger today than he was last June," says Editor John D. Spreckels, the rankest standpatter west of the Rockies.

Coming at the close of Mr. Hughes' stumping of John's own balliwick, its enough to put a crimp in Mr. Hughes' whiskers. But, occasionally, the truth becomes so strong that even Spreckels has to acknowledge it, let the whiskers fly where they will.

A NON-PARTISAN VIEW.

Europe's demand on the productive industries and energies of America will be as great, and longer continued, in her rehabilitation than in her destruction. The rehabilitation, the reorganization of her productive energies, will require generations rather than years. This is not our dictum, but that of William Rockefeller.

Hughes is Wall Street's Pet, the Market Shows

The New York World sounds a note of warning to forward looking Americans in a ringing editorial on Wall street's jubilation over the fact that the republicans carried Maine. The editorial in part is as follows: "Wall street marked up the price of stocks yesterday in the belief that the returns from Maine foreshadowed the election of Mr. Hughes."

"Wall street's political judgment is never very sound but Wall st. makes no mistake in its interpretation of the meaning of Mr. Hughes' election. A Hughes victory would be a victory for reaction, a victory for the trusts, a victory for high tariffs, a victory for all the great financial interests that have lost their control over the United States government since Woodrow Wilson became president. Even the possibility of such a triumph deserves the enthusiastic recognition that it received in the capital of money."

As the campaign progresses it becomes more and more apparent that the Hughes candidacy is the candidacy of organized property and organized wealth. Mr. Hughes' speeches are a continuous appeal to dollars; to dollars invested in railroads, to dollars invested in Mexico, to dollars invested in the former beneficiaries of monopoly tariffs, to dollars invested in munition plants, to dollars invested in great corporations, to dollars that are insatiably greedy for more and more dividends at whatever cost to the general welfare."

When Mr. Hughes speaks, he speaks in terms of property and money and material things. It is their support to which he appeals. It is their favor which he solicits.

"Mr. Hughes has thrown himself into the arms of reactionary republicanism and reactionary republicanism spells a government of the cash register by the cash register and for the cash register. It is Morganism triumphant. Mr. Hughes is a decent person and he would not have it so frank and crude and raw as it was in the days of Hanna. He would not have Wall street's domination of Washington so flaunting and vulgar, but he would have it. He could not prevent it even if he would, for it is impossible for any president to escape the logical consequences of his own policies, and Mr. Hughes' policies are essentially Wall street's policies."

"Mr. Hughes and Wall street may be right in their interpretation of the country's mood. It is possible that the American people are weary of political progress and favor a return to torism; that they are ready to make a new experiment with corporation government and special privilege on the theory that plutocracy is a better order of things than democracy and that the rich should rule by virtue of being rich. We do not think so, but we may be mistaken."

"Right or wrong, Mr. Hughes has staked his political future on the certainty of the pendulum swinging back, he has made himself Wall street's candidate with all that implies and if Wall street is seriously convinced that the Maine elections means Mr. Hughes' election it was too moderate and self controlled yesterday in its manipulation of the stock market."

WITH OTHER EDITORS THAN OURS

1907—1916.

(New York World, Ind. Dem.) This is not the first time that extraordinary conditions have necessitated a resort to extraordinary measures, and that it has been necessary for the government to serve private interests in order to protect the public interest.

In the year 1907 the United States experienced one of the most disastrous panics of its history. Years were required to liquidate it.

In the midst of the panic President Roosevelt placed the resources of the United States treasury at the disposition of J. Pierpont Morgan and a coterie of New York bankers.

Some of these men were immediately responsible for the panic, in the sense that it began in their determination to crush Morse. They did not intend to have a panic, but they loosed forces that they were unable to control.

When the panic became a fact, however, there was no time to waste in fixing responsibility. The thing to do was to stop it. The quickest way to stop it was to turn the treasury over to Mr. Morgan and his associates and let them re-establish the market. This was done.

In theory there could be no act of government more reprehensible morally, legally and politically than to put a group of Wall street bankers into physical possession of the United States treasury. No sane man would think of defending it as an established policy of government. Nevertheless, there was no other method immediately available of meeting the crisis. The United States had an antiquated banking and currency law which encouraged panics, and the situation had to be met without an hour's delay.

The panic was stopped. Mr. Morgan and his associates are said to have made fortunes out of their operations, and probably they did. It could not have been otherwise, but their gains were small in comparison with the losses the country would have sustained if the panic had continued even a week.

Out of this situation, however, came the public sentiment that finally enabled President Wilson to obtain the enactment of the banking and currency law which has made the United States panic-proof. The country confronted a similar

THE MELTING POT

FILLED BY THE EDITORIAL STAFF

THE AUCTIONEER.

The auctioneer's an artist who melodiously sells Unsalable commodities by virtue of his yells. Old furniture, for years retired from any worthy use. Old lithographs for which there is no pardon or excuse. The weak and hopeless motor car, the tired and rusty clock, Are fabulously vended at the mystic auction block.

For men who have acquired a large and winsome wad of kale May still possess mentalities so fallible and frail That they cannot disburse their funds from private plan and choice; They like to watch the auctioneer and listen to his voice; And when they hear his tearful cries and "going, going" bluff They make the most amazing bids for most amazing stuff.

Ah, could we all but have the view which glads the auctioneer, What wondrous raptures we'd enjoy upon this rosy sphere! For everything we bought would be worth seven times the price. The weather on the worst of days miraculously nice. The poorest husbands princes and each wife a royal dame, And any job as janitor a post of wealth and fame.

A. B. B.

Also a small boy has never been heard to pick out the vice president's job for himself.

Women come into their own. "Special car for suffs."

Our little Mexican trouble seems to be an orphan. Nobody will claim it.

Caruso, the tenor, has signed a contract to sing 30 nights at Buenos Aires and will get \$20,000 for his services. All of which proves that while talk may be cheap, notes come high.

After reading Mr. Hughes' numerous addresses we venture the hope that the Honorable Charley is never lost on a deserted island. With only one ability and that apparently to knock, we fear Charley would have a time keeping from growing thin for lack of sustenance.

"Page at Italian Front," says headline. There we suppose to announce that arrival of some of the famous Austrian generals.

Among the curious incidents of the war is this: "General Dies in Fight."

Mr. Gerard has our sympathy. Even being accused of being a pro-ally is anything but pleasant in Germany right now.

Among the sights at the fair yes-

terday were several straw hats. One advantage of a free country is that time limits on many things can be ignored with impunity.

NATURALLY.

The scheduled marriage takes place very attractively presented and then the domestic turmoil begins, writes a movie critic.

NOT FOR ME.

I'd hate to be the judge, That passes on the fruit and cake, For I fear I never could finish. The task that I'd undertake.

U. A. dreadnoughts hit a target 11 miles away the other day. We don't know much about shooting, but if we ever see battleships practicing in the future we are going to be very careful that we are in the rear of the guns or if in front, then in front by about 45 miles. We don't care about taking chances.

Villa has been located again according to Gen. Funston. Now that he is located what's the next move.

The Athletics, according to one sport critic, has made the race in the American league. All of which is no great honor for the Athletics.

Two more days of the fair. The best average you can make is to go twice.

The European war had another day of draws. Every report sent out only mentioned the victories.

situation of disaster in the threatened railroad strike. The president and congress took the swift and sure way to avert it.

The president and congress saved the country from a civil war and gave time for calm, dispassionate action to prevent a similar crisis in the future. What would be the state of affairs in the United States today if less prompt and effective measures had been adopted by the government. That is the complete reply to all this irresponsible criticism.

RURAL SCHOOL TERMS.

(Peoria, Ill., Star.)

To get a clear understanding of this question of the length of the rural school term we must distinguish between the theoretical or possible school term and the actual school term. By the theoretical or possible rural school term we mean the legal rural school term, that is, the time school is legally kept open to all rural pupils who may desire to attend school in any one year. By the actual school term we mean the actual time, on the average, that all rural pupils enrolled on the school register actually attend school during the year.

In theory, the North Atlantic states have a rural school term of 159.7 days, but in practice, because of the poor average daily attendance, the actual rural school term is less than 120 days; in theory, in the South Atlantic states it is 119.5 days, but in practice, because of the poor average daily attendance, it is less than 80 days; in theory, in the South Central states, it is 117.6 days, but in practice, because of the poor average daily attendance, it is only 65 days; in theory, in the North Central states it is 152.7 days, but in practice, because of the poor average daily attendance, it is only 109 days; in theory, in western states it is 145 days, but in practice, because of the poor average daily attendance it is only 101.5 days.

It must be remembered that these figures deal only with the average length of the rural school term, as based upon the enrollment of pupils in rural schools. No attempt is made to take into consideration the large number of rural pupils who should have been enrolled but who were not because of a lax enforcement of compulsory attendance laws or an entire lack of such laws, or on account of ignorant or selfish parents who kept their children out of school for the purpose of obtaining their own flesh and blood into a few paltry dollars—or worse still, allowing their children to grow up in idleness and ignorance.

WAGES AND PRICES.

(San Francisco Bulletin)

Do high wages cause high prices, or high prices high wages, or do other causes—such as high finance—cause both high wages and high prices? A favorite theory among economists who approach the problem from the direction of bankers' law is that high wages are much to blame for the vicious circle, leading from prosperity to inflation, and from inflation to deflation and depression. But, perhaps, this theory is one-sided. If it could be shown that prices keep ahead of wages so that the wage-earner, getting more in money, cannot buy so much of the

world's goods, he certainly cannot be blamed for inflation.

The admission, if made, is fatal. This is what did actually happen in the United States between 1901 and 1913. During this period money wages rose about 25 per cent, but prices rose so rapidly that the increased money wage bought 14 per cent less in 1913 than in 1901. In potatoes, meat, elbow room and so on, the wage dropped. In Australia, during the same period, effective wages rose about one per cent; that is, they gained that much on the price of living. The comparison is made in a recent magazine article by William Morris Hughes, prime minister of Australia.

Wages have risen very rapidly since the great war. So have prices. Without an elaborate statistical study, such as the government will probably publish after we are all dead, it is impossible to say that the American workman is better off, in real wages, than he was two or three years ago. He is better off because he has steadier employment, but that is another story.

HUGHES AND TARIFF.

(N. Y. Evening Post, Ind.)

Mr. Hughes continues to make his references to the protective tariff vague and perfunctory. But that is the most disappointing thing about it. The republican candidate talks as if this were the campaign of 1888. He quietly takes the net view of protection. Its workings are mysterious, but in it alone lies our national salvation. The truth appears to be that this is a question into which Mr. Hughes has never looked with care, and that he simply assumes the orthodox high-protection position in which he was politically bred. He seems oblivious of all that has happened since 1896—forgot the changing attitude of McKinley himself; ignores the rupture which the high tariff caused in the republican party in 1909; overlooks the Wilson speech of Taft and its disastrous consequences; puts aside the whole question of "scientific" tariff making by the aid of an expert commission, which has so come to the front in recent years, and merely falls back on the antiquated conception of a miracle-working protection. On this subject Mr. Hughes will doubtless do better, before the campaign is over. Frankly, he couldn't do worse.

WILSON ALL AMERICAN.

(Rochester Post Express, Rep.)

It would be ridiculous to doubt the patriotism of President Wilson. American-born of American parents and honored of the people with their highest office, it would be incredibly exceptional and strange if he were not all-American.

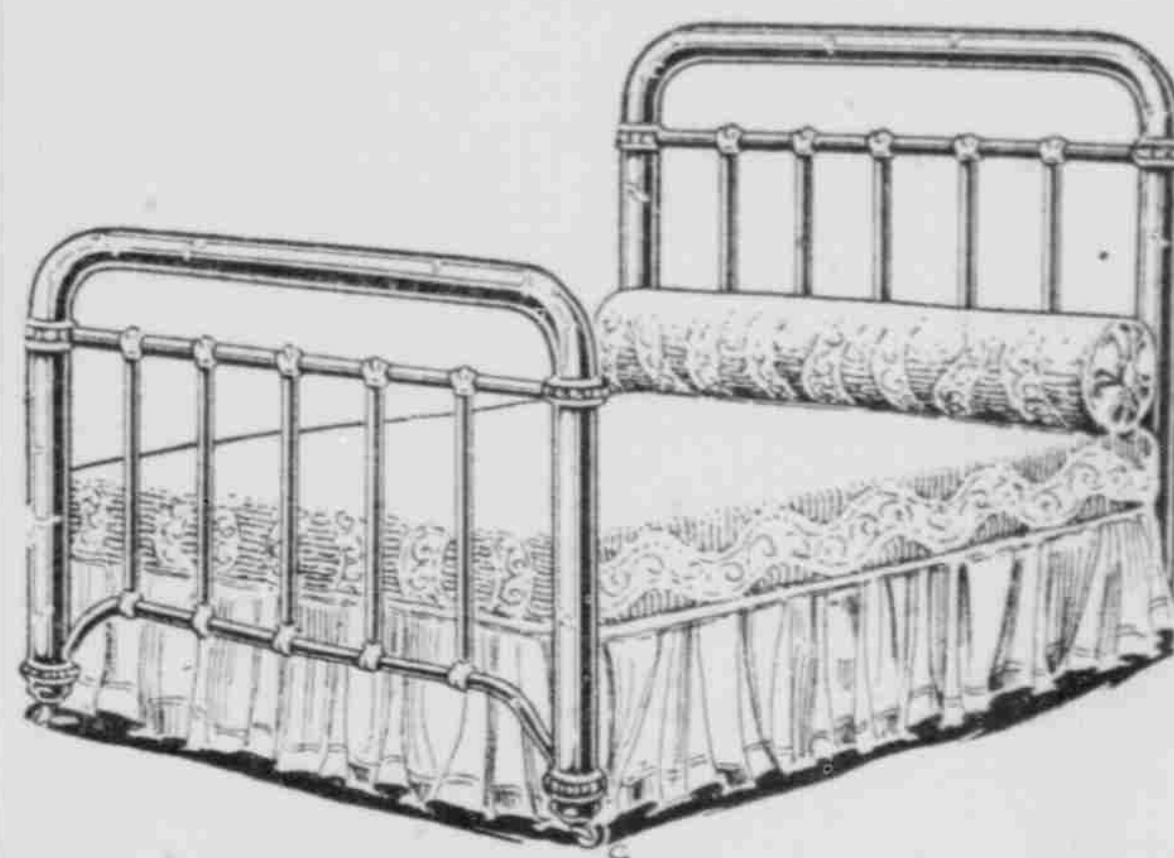
THE FIRST REQUISITE FOR DIN-NER.

"What do we need for dinner, Maggie?" asked the mistress. "A new set of dishes, mum," answered Maggie. "Give jest thrived over the edge of th' rug." Ladies Home Journal.

FAIR ENOUGH.

"You are the fourth tramp who has come here begging today," said the lady of the house, "and I'm all out of patience." "I'm all out of vittles myself," replied the tramp. "Couldn't we make a trade?"—N. Y. World.

The Ries Co.
308-308-310
S. MICHIGAN ST.
Modern Home Furnishers
SOUTH BEND
INDIANA



A Big, Full Size Simmons Steel Bed

We call attention today to an exceptionally notable RIES VALUE in this excellent Simmons Steel Bed. Made with a two-inch continuous post and strong fillers; furnished either in Vernis Martin or white enamel finish.

Compare the strength, beauty and size of this bed with those you have seen for \$8.00 and \$9.00 elsewhere—then look at the RIES Price.

\$5.95

The Ries Co.
308-308-310
S. MICHIGAN ST.
Modern Home Furnishers
SOUTH BEND
INDIANA

The Store Where Ads Come True

Here's One Necessity That's Gone Down in Price

Electricity has gone continuously down.

The downward trend of Electric Prices through the years is as interesting as the situation is exceptional. Such a sharp contrast with the upward trend of other necessities.

Let us show you.

I. & M.

Bell 462 Home 5462

TURN ON THE FOOT-LIGHTS
BLACK WHITE TAN

2 IN 1

Shoe Polishes 10¢

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

THE F. DALLEY CO.
BUFFALO, N.Y.

Best Clothing and Shoes for Men, Women and Children at Lowest Prices.
CHAPIN HOME DEPT. STORES,
428 and 817 S. Chapin St.

Have an unbreakable Main Spring put in Your Watch. It costs no more.
Frank Mayr & Sons
118 South Michigan Street.

Producers Union Milk comes to you only after it's Pasteurized and Clarified

ADLER BROS.
On Michigan at Washington Since 1884.
THE STORE FOR MEN AND BOYS.